Vol. XXVIII No. 8,549.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

VICTORY IN VERMONT.

GREAT REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

What the Green Mountain Boys think of Grant and Colfax.

THIRTY THOUSAND MAJORITY.

Republican Gain of Ten Thousand.

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching.

The Senate Unanimously Republican-The House Nearly So.

"I Propose to Move Immediately upon Your Works."

In the world to-day no prouder name Is borne on any breeze, And with Grant to steer the ship of State Our flag shall rule the seas: No "Dominion" shall be North of us, And South of us no foe-

Our Stars and Stripes in the Canadas, And likewise Mexico! For with President Ulysses Will be few who care to fight-May he rule the country he has saved,

And God defend the right!

'So, boys! a final bumper, While we all in chorus chant-

" For next President we nominate Our own Ulysses Grant!" And if asked what State he hails from,

This our sole reply shall be, "From near Appomattox Court-House, With its famous apple-tree!"

For 'twas there to our Ulysses That Lee gave up the fight-Now, boys, "To Grant for President, And God defend the right."

The election in Vermont has resulted in a glerious Union victory. Returns received in THE TRIBUNE Office up to 4 o'clock this morning show a net Republican gain over last year of from 7,000 to 10,000. The Rebels have lost their only State Senater, and the House is pearly unanimously Republican.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 1 .- The Vermont Repubsicans have done gloriously to-day. Returns embracing one-eighth of the State give Page, the Republican candidate for Gevernor, 1,200 more majority than he had last year. The Republicans are jubilant.

NOT A REBEL IN THE STATE SENATE—THE HOUSE NEARLY UNANIMOUSLY REPUBLICAN. MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 1.—The annual election held in this State to-day has resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket by a largely increased majority over last yearthe election of three Congressmen by heavy majorities, the choice of a State Senate unani mously Bepublican and a House nearly so. The returns from one-third of the State indicate a Republican majority of 27,000 for Governor. Good judges set it even as high as 30,000. The vote is the heaviest thrown in the State since 1840.

THE BELLOWS FALLS REPUBLICATS CHANT THE JOHN PROWN SONG.

Bellows Falls, Sept. 1.-Returns from all towns in this section show a Union gain of from 50 to 150 in each town over the Union majority of last year. We have made a net gain of more than 5,000 in the State. In this town the Republicans marched in a body to the polls with a Grant and Colfax banner at their head, and, after the declaration of the vote, marched through the principal streets of the village singing the "John Brown" song am d much enthusiasm. The Rebels shrink from sight, and wear pale faces.

RUTLAND GIVES A PLUMPER. RUTLAND, Sept. 1 .- The Rebels are laid out.

Rutland gives Page, the Republican candidate for Governor, 817 votes, and Edwards (Dem.) 347. The Republican gain is 159. Democratic loss, 42. OVER SEVEN THOUSAND REPUBLICAN GAIN.

Burlington, Sept. 1 .- In 49 towns, fully onefifth of the State, the Republican gain is 2,163. There is no doubt that Gov. Page will have 27,009 majority, a gain of nearly 7,000 over last year. Among the Representatives elect are ex-Congressman Miner of Manchester, the Hon. T. W. Park of Bennington, Julius Converse of Woodstock, Gen. Grandey of Vergennes, Col. Proctor of Rutland, and Judge Wales of Burfington. The Democracy made a desperate fight, but the Republicans have crowned themselves with glory in the increase of their vote

from last year. TER REBELS CONCEDE LARGE REPUBLICAN

GAINS BURLINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The election to-day in this State has been accompanied with unusual interest and excitement, both Republicans and Demecrats working hard. Returns up to midnight, from 50 towns, give Page 13,009; Edwards, 4,420, being a large Republican gain over last year. Beturns from the Northern and North-Western portions of the State come in slowly, but both parties agree that the Republicans have gained largely over their vote of last year.

THUNDER ALL ROUND THE SKY.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 1.—Returns from 60 towns show a net Republican gain of 2,980. The remaining towns to be heard from make the estimated majority for the Republican ticket 28,000 to 30,000, an increase in the majority over last year of from 8,000 to 10,000.

THREE CHEERS AND A TIGHR. MONTPELIER-Midnight.-The election to-day in this State has resulted gloriously and opened the Fall campaign in splendid style for the Republicans. A larger vote has been cast than for many years, and returns from one-third of the State show large Republican games everywhere. Gov. Page is reflected by front 25,000 San Francisco, Ang. 21.—The ship Limari cleared to they for Queenstown with wheat, and the ship bliza sailed for Liverpool with 29,000 sacks of wheat.

20,178. The Republican Congressmen are elected by majorities ranging from 7,000 to 10,000. The Senate is unanimously Republican; the only Democratic member of that body last year being left at home. The Republicans will have a larger majority in the House than last year. Of 65 towns heard from, only four elect Democrats. Four Republicans are chosen from towns which last year sent Democrats. Vermont always does well, but the Republicans of the State feel that they have a right this year to stand at the head of the column. Some of the ablest men of the State have been chosen to the Legislature, which be a body of unusual ability. Democrats made great exertions, and got out all their voters, hoping to reduce the Republican majority, but they are blue enough to-night, and are not sending specials to The World. If you feel like it you can give three cheers and a tiger for the State where Republicanism is as steadfast as her everlasting hills, against which base the waves of the

great Rebel reaction have broken in vain. GLORIOUS !- TEN THOUSAND REPUBLICAN GAIN BURLINGTON, Midnight.-The latest returns indicate that Page will have at least 30,000 majority, a gain of over 10,000 from last year. THE TOWNSHIP RETURNS.

The following returns from various towas, will give an idea of the general result: Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem. Rep. Gain. Gain.

Tmrns. Rep.	Aresto, Avego	A COURT SANS	20.70
Rutland	847700	389159	13
Burington	633548	283	10
Charlotte188	19149	15 35	- 5
Colchester 325	217201	214121	-
Essex	121207	91	
Hinesburg233	27196	12 22	- 21
South Burlington., 74	51 56	28	
Williston 218	30191	3	-
Shrewsbury160	44117	23 22	-
Rupert	12119	9 11	-
Franklin168	17		-
Fairfax 289	55213	36 57	-
Springfield600	60407	34169	- 1
Lyndon	246264	203	
Dammerston 162		15 59	-
Poultney 824	27184	3	-
Leicester 163	11 78	24110	- 40
Windsor242	91173	43 21	- 22
Sharon144	71114	79 21	-
Sutton149	79115	91 26	
Putney227	61152	28 52	-
Hartford300	65189	20 66	-
Middlesex147	80132	66 1	-
Waltham 44	H	********	1
Vergennes176	62128	4	
Ferrisburg250	11147	92	100
Panton 75	3		710
Manchester206	44307	49	34
New-Haven250	22 142	7102	-
Stowe361	89197	46121	-
Ludlow	£1216	39119	There
Baltimore 12	Bone		
Guilford	27 78	18104	-
Newport278	59		
St. Johnsbury ,617	137 561	96 15	
Betuel207	95115	65 92	
Woodstock513	71 380	28 90	-
Fair Haven267	43	- I	-
Brandon	277532	182 75	-
Shereham	19117	1 22	-
Mount Holly 244	48		. 44
Rockingham 337	221275	190 31	
Waybridge 107	21 78	11 19	
Newbury	161		-
Bartow202	113135	69 23	1
Brainard 194	120	NA	-
Bennington642	261760	281	- 69
Moretown 101	127 58	107 28	7.1
Pittsford	73142	28 54	
Cavendish241	49106	27 53	-
-010	FICERS ELECT		

The following is the successful ticket: State Officers.

Governor. . John B. Page.
Lieut. Gov. Stephen Thomas.
Treesurer. . John A. Page.
HI. . Worthington C. Smith.

DELAWARE.

A GLORIOUS REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN AVIEWING-

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 1.—The election for Municipal officers took place to-day. The contest was very warm, and the vote is largely increased. Mr. Valentine, the present incumbent, (Republican,) is reëlected Mayor by a majority of 100 greater than last year.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) CITY CHARTER BILL. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1.—The House to-day sustained the Governor's veto of the Charleston City Charter Bill.

THE ELICIBILITY DEBATE IN THE GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—In the House to-day the Republicans passed a resolution on the discussion of the question of the eligibility of negroes to office, allowing each negro one hour for his defence, and other members participating in the debate 25 minutes each.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

VOLUMBERS IN THE FIELD IN COLUMNIC. St. Louis, Sept. 1 .- A dispatch from Latham o The Courier reports that on Saturday the Indians were a strong force at Fremont's Orchard. Sam Asheraft with party of volunteers pursued them up the Platte River, and being joined by Godfrey's detachment they fought he Indians killing four of them. There are 190 volungold from Central City Lat week amounts to \$40.000, is Indians had driven off 50 head of horses and mules

MORE INDIAN ATROCITIES. Mere indian atroctities.

St. Louis, Sept. 1—The Indians drove off the wood-chopperson the south side of the Platte River on Eaturday, and set fire to five hundred cords of wood superintendent beaman denies that Red Cloud's coming down from the north. He says the hostilities are entirely confined to the Cheyennes. The Slouis say they will not participate. A Denver dispatch says a family named Neff, numbering nine persons, reading at Kioves, were found murdered on Saturday.

THE SUFFOLK PARK RACES AT PHILADELFILLA.

PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 1.—The Suffork Park races were inaugarated to-day. The first race, mile heats, best three in five, was won by Goldsmith Maid in three straight heats. Time 2:264, 2:24, and 2:264.

THE TROTTING RACES AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS THE TROTTING RACES AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sept. I.—The entries for the trotting races of the Springfield Club next week closed to night. There are 52 entries—smoon them the famous trotter Lucy, Fearnaught, Empress, Surprise, and McClellan. The runners include some of the fastest horses at the Saratoga meeting. The races will begin our Tuesday and close on Thirsday. On Wednesday evening the Club will give a grand meeting.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—The race of two mile heats for all ages was won by Mr. Bisvick's Maggie Hunter. Time, 3:44, 3:45, 4:96. The second race was won by Mr. Hawkins's bay colt. Time, 1:25 in each heat. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was quite small. The track was heavy.

FINAL DEPARTURE OF RUSSIANS FROM ALASKA. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—A Commissioner of the Bussian American For. 31.—A Commissioner of BAN I RANCISCO, Aug. 31.—21 Commissioner of the Russian American Fur Company has purchased the ship Winged Arrow, which will sail to-morrow for fitka, to take on board the late employes and treeps—about log in number. The Company will transfer them to St. Petersburgh. This will close the business of the Russian

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER BILL SIGNED.

ALBANY, Sept. 1 .- Among several acts just ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Among several acts just signed by the Governor and transmitted to the office of the Secretary of State, is one cutitled an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, which provides for the election of aldermen and assistant-aldermen, and abolishes the Board of Councilmen.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION IN NEW HAMP-SHIEE.

CONCORD, Sept. 1.—The Supreme Judicial Court has decided the act in relation to the naturalization of alicas, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to be constitutional, and the Governor has issued a proclamation to that effect. This cuts off naturalization in police courts of the State, and regulates materially the featuremy in cases. police courts of the State, and regulates inaterally the testimony in cases.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. STEVENSON OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—Gov. John W. Stevenson was inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort, to-day, in the presence of a vast assemblage.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868.

EUROPE.

FRANCE. A BANQUET TO M. MAGNE.

Paris, Sept. 1.-A banquet was given to-day in honor of M. Pierre Magne, the Minister of Finance, at Perigueux, his birth-place. M. Magne made an eloquent and pacific speech. He declared that peace would continue, because Europe needed, and the Emperor desired it. France was strong enough to preserve peace, and it was no one's interest now to break it. This declaration of the minister was received with most enthusiastic applause by the assembled company.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.-The Hon. John Bright publisher this morning a long and eloquent address to the voters of the City of Birmingham. Mr. Bright gives his views on nearly all the great questions at issue, explains to his constituents the defects of the late Reform bill; reviews at large the question of suffrage, and repeats his desire for such an extension of the franchise as will call into exercise more of the enlightened intelligence of the country, He denounces the principle of the three-cornered constituencies, as applied to Birmingham. He believes that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church would screngthen both the cause of Christianity and the Constitution of the country. Mr. Bright closes by announcing himself a champion of the principles above set forth, and offers himself as a candidate for reclection to the House of Commons in the approaching general election.

THE FIRST TEA SHIP FROM CHINA. The Ariel, the first ship et the tea fleet from China has just arrived in the Thames. She sailed from Foo-Chow on May 28 on company with the tea ships Taeping and Sir Launcelot.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

The English Cricketers sail from Liverpool to-morrow in the steamship City of Baltimore to play a series of five international matches against United and Canadian cricketers. They will play one cricket match instead of two, as previously reported, in each of the following cities: New-York, Montreal, Boston, and Philadelphia; and will not play a match at base-ball. They are the strongest team of cricketers that could be picked from the leading professionals of England, and are captained by the celebrated Willsher (Kent), of the "All England Eleven," with whom are G. Freeman (Notis), and Rowbotham (Yorkshire) of the "All England," and the following members of the "United South of England Eleven: G. Griffith, T. Humphrey, H. Jupp, and Pooley (Surrey;) James Lillywhite and H. Charlwood, (Sussex.) THE ABERGELE DISASTER.

The inquest on the bodies of some of the victims of the Abergele railway accident was resumed today. The railway officials reserved their evidence The son of the Station Master at Abergele testified that the danger signals were properly displayed before the collision. It is reported that the body of one of the dead has been recognized as that of Bayard Clarke, an American. ARREST OF MURPHY, THE ANTI-CATHOLIC AGI-

TATOR. MARCHESTER, Sept. 1 -- Murphy, the anti-Catholic

agitator, was arrested in this city, and held in bonds to keep the peace. Being unable to give the neces sary securities, he was sent to jail where he now THE TIPPERARY DISTURBANCE.

CORK, Sept. L.-Allsthe men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the Tipperary disturbances have been discharged, no evidence having been elicited sufficient to justify their further detention. Mr. Scully is suffering severely from his lajuries, and his physicians report that his condition is growing worse.

THE CHINESE TREATY WITH AMERICA.

The languid regard of readers may have world, and which neither the times nor any other daily journal has degried to bonor with a comment. Indeed, it would be difficult to define the particular value which ought to be affixed to a document which on the first binsh discloses nothing to irrest attention. Did not the maneuvres of political parties and the intentions of political demonstrations in the United States baffle the ordinary intelligence of Europe, we might jump to the conclusion that Mr. Burlingsame had achieved a great diplomatic triamph. Certainly, the trumpeting of American journals and the language of the Precident succeeded in inspiring if they were not intended to inspiring the bad-lone something very great and useful on behalf of his country in her relations to the Flowery Empire. As Americans are not generally accused either of not understanding or of soft appreciating their swu interests, European stopidity any be pardoned if it rashiy infers that so much tail talk was not expended for mething. Additional curiosity is chalk nged, both for the treaty and its author, when it is remembered that the Empire. As Americans are not geterally acoused either of not understanding or of not appreciating their own interests. European stopidity a my be pardoned if it rashly infers that so much tail taik was not expended for nething. Additional curiosity is chalkinged, both for the treaty and its augher, when it is remembered that the latter person is on his way to England as the Minister, not of his own country, but of the Court at which he had represented the interests of the United States. It is not an ungrecedented thing for the subject of one power to represent another Power at a friendly Court, though it is of raze occurrence. But this is the first time that a great Oriented Power has delegated diplomatic functions to an alien and a barbarian. It augers either wery little for Mr. Burlingame's knewledge of China, or very much for his philosophy, that he has undertaken functions which the Mandarin class regard with unaffected and unconcealed contempt. The results of two was and two humiliations have not cared them of their helief that all foreigners are beyond the pale of recognition. They still look upon Europeans as a service race, with whom commitmention should be held only through the medium of cads. Set course Chinase opinior maybe safely dieregarded, both by Americans and by Europeans or perhaps Mr. Eurilingame may, after sonce years' residence in China, still doe completely unacquainted with it. Otherwise, he may not unreasonably be suspected of having undertaken an office which is without honor, because it may be affected with profit. It is his twofold hission which gives interest to the kreaty between his centry, and China. We cannot be far wrong in surmising that the concecter of two trendies has a common object in sorth; and American would not use his opportunities for coaxing or exterting some advantage for his centry, and China. We cannot be far wrong in surmising that the concecter, the interior of the residence in his dominions, he has not parted with his own jurisdiction. If this clause was not in

diated by the British Minister, who compilate any asserted the principle of Chinese jurisdiction over Chinese terri-tory. And in no other instance since that time has the principle been questioned. That the Emperor, then, should so submissively venture to advance his own opin-ion upon a matter on which there can be no doubt, may be taken as an example either of demure pleasantry or

should so submissively vehinte to advance his own opinion upon a matter on which there can be no doubt, may be taken as an example either of demure pleasantry or of contemptuous irony.

What special sense the Government of the United States attaches either to the reiteration of an old principle or to the mild claim of the Emperor, it is impressible for us to the mild claim of the Emperor, it is impressible for us to the mild claim of the Emperor, it is impressible for us to the mild claim of the Emperor, it is impressible for us to the mild claim of the Emperor, it is impressible for us to the mild claim of the Emperor, it is impressible for us to the mild claim of the Emperor, it is impressible for us to the mild claim of the Emperor, it is impressible for us to the mild claim of the Emperor, in the time of it may be made the excuse which have already recognized these powers, is not saying very much. Possibly there is in the clause a latent reference to a later clause in this very the clause a latent reference to a later clause in this very the clause a latent reference to a later clause in this very the clause a latent reference to a small, but a very small ended to the most promising of village lawyers in Connecticut. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventian the most promising of village lawyers in Connecticut. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventian the most promising of village lawyers in Connecticut. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventian the most promising of village lawyers in Connecticut. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventian the most promising of village lawyers in Connecticut. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventian the most promising of village lawyers in Connecticut. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventian milder the most promising of village lawyers in Connecticut. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventian the most promising of village lawyers in Connecticut. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventian the most promising of village lawyers in Con

treaty. But, although the Californian journals have over and over again been filled with complaints, both on behalf and to the discredit of Chinese residents, this essential question is deemed unworthy of a place in the transpiral and the control of the "favored nation with was to be found in the ration may, to a certain school of American diplomatists, appear a provision ce abundantia cautelon. Article seven, too, is equally needless, simply repeating the stipulation contained in the accordance of the control of the United States Freaty.

We now come to the eighth article. And this is the head and scope of the whole treaty. For this alone, after minute examination, we are convinced, the treaty has been made; and a consideration of this clause will give the best idea of the craftiness of the American pregotiator. It seems to us to exhibit that curious infelicity. It goags which betrays a consideration of any desire to interfer with that of China in regard to the construction of railways and telegraphs. Such a disclaimer on the part of the American Bovernment of any desire to interfer with that of China in regard to the construction of railways and telegraphs. Such a disclaimer reads very much like Parliamentary disavowals of the same kind. After this it proceeds: "But if at any time his imperial Majesty shall determine to construct works of that character, and shall make application." There more than the construction of railways and telegraphs. Such a disclaimer on the engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compilained with each application." There more than a clause as this in a treaty between two great nations. It is redoient of the smartness of the provincial attorney and the huckstering of the provincial shopkeeper. It in effect says: "We don't wish to dictate to Your Chinese Majesty any policy about railways and telegraphs—certainly not; we know what's manners too well for that; but telegraphs and all ways as the outward signs of a civilized and enl

SOUTH AMERICA. PARAGUAY.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE EVACUATION-HEAVY LOSSES OF THE ALLIES-THE POSITION OF THE PARAGUAYANS ON THE TERRUARL

LONDON, Sept. J .- The following particulars of the ents preceding the evacuation of the fortress of Iumaita by the Paragulyans are believed to be authentic: On the 16th of July the Mamuis de Caxias, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces, received nformation that the Paraguayans were leaving the fortress. He immediately ordered an advance, and a column of 16,000 men crossed the ditches, entered the enemy's lines, and took possession of a redoubt. They were then making preparations to occupy the rest of the works, when the Paraguayan troops opened a fire of musketry and artillery, which had a terrible effect upon the Allied column in its crowded and rather disordered condition. The Paragrayans then advanced on the Brazilians, jumping into the redoubt, and attacking them with the bagonet, in the meantime keeping up a sharp artillery fire on the column which had commenced to fall back. The attacking party of Allies were driven from the redoubt, and the whole column retired to its camp, having suffered severely in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The lowest estimat of their loss in this attack places it.at 600 killed an wounded. Some divisions were almost cut to piece and large numbers of men were missing. Allew day later the Allies assaulted a Paraguayan fort in th Gran Chaco. The attacking party was received wit a heavy fire of artillery, which created a pani among them, and they commenced a retreat in dis order. The Paraguayans left their defenses, and pu saed the retreating troops with great vigor. The latter again suffered a heavy loss, especially or their ratreat, their killed and wounded amounting to 550. On the 25th of July it was discovered that Humaita had at last been actually evacuated. All the heavy gues left in the place were dismounted and spiked. and some munitions of war which could not easily be moved through the forest were left behind. The garrison retired in good order, and without interruption to the new position on the Tebicuari. The fortifications there, which Lopez has been building for nearly a year, are believed to be inexpregnable, and the communications with the interior are secure. The Paraguay River has been so obstructed as to be

inaccessible to the iron-clads of the Allies.

MINISTER WASHBURNE. A dispatch was received at Rio Janeiro on the 8th. stating that the United States steamer Wasp had proceeded up the river to Ascunsion to take on board Minister Washburne and suite.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN ALBANY.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BURIED IN THE RUINS. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1.-This afternoon a portion of the east wall of a building on the north side of Columbia-st., west of Broadway, which was in process of demolition, fell, carrying away the floors of the third and second stories, and burying a number of people in the ruins. It was at the time that a number of women and children were on the first floor gathering wood, but how many were buried is unknown. The news created great excitement in the vicinity. The first person res ened was a boy named Robert Fitzgerald, who was found with a beam across one of his legs, but was got out with little or no injury. About three hours after, the workmen succeeded in getting the body of Miss Hagan, 65 years of age. She had been fatally injured, and was dead when found. The deceased lived at No. 3 Chapel-st. Subse-

WASHINGTON.

WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF MR. ROL-LINS PROCURED BY BINCKLEY—GREAT POST-OFFICE FRAUDS AT BUFFALO DISCOVERED PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD RE-MOVALS. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868.

The Washington ring who have been working for the last month to bring about the suspension of Mr. Rollins, have at length put their charges into definite shape and initiated proceedings. A warrant was yesterday issued for the arrest of Commissioner Rollins, Deputy Commissioner Hart, and Thomas Smith, late a New-York Collector; Murray, late Inspector; and Haggerty, a distiller. The principal charge against them is that they have entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Revenue. Smith, who was the only one put under actual arrest, was examined to-day by Commissioner Gutman at the Astor House, in the presence of the notorious Binckley. District-Attorney Courtney notified Mr. Rollins to day of these proceedings in New-York. It is needless to say that the entire affair is treated with the utmost ridicule here by all who know anything of Binckley and the wire-workings of the lobby. Secretary McCulloch regards it as absurd in the highest degree. He simply said "bosh," when the story was told him. He has no confidence whatever in Binekley, or in any of his statements. The official papers of the Internal Revenue Department throw consider able light on this alleged conspiracy. The records show that Smith's place was made vacant by Mr. Rollins; that Haggerty's distillery was closed by direction of Mr. Harlan, and that Murray was dismissed because he had taken an interest in a distillery. Fitch of Michigan, Binckley's principal assistant in this matter, is a member of the lobby of this city. He went over to New-York before Binckley, and hunted up what he considered a sufficient ground on which to bring charges against Rollins. Fitch was dispatched from this city in the interest of the Washington "ring" who are trying to get Mr. Rollins suspended. He struck on what he imagined astonishing revelations, and at once reported to his employers here. Senator Fowler procured him au audience with the President, who listened to his story with the greatest attention. The President dispatched Binckley to investigate the whole affair, who again reported that Fitch's story would not do, and it would be useless to attempt to bring charges against the Commissioner on it. Binckly, however, remained on the ground in the hope of being able to trump up some other charge against Mr. Rollins by which he would not only commend himself to the President, but secure a reward from his employers. The result is shown in the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Rollins, and the other alleged conspirators mentioned above.

It was published some time ago that frauds to the amount of \$200,000 had been committed by the Post-Office blank agent at Buffalo. The matter has been in process of investigation for the past six weeks, and it is now found that the frauds exceed half a million of dollars. The agent, upon receiving a requisition for blanks and twine from a postmaster, would send half the amount called for, charging for the whole supply, and filing the postmaster's requisition, as a voucher, with his account. This his confederates in the Departments here would pass, crediting him with the money value of the original order. This system of rascality has been carried on since 1860. It was first discovered at Detroit, and the Grand Jury of that city found a bill against the parties for defrauding the Government, and three of the confederates in this city were to-day arrested by the United States Marshal and taken before Judge Wiley for examination. They are held for further hearing. The parties arrested are Mr. Towers, foreman of the Government Printing Office; Reading, a clerk in the Post-Office Department, and Taverner, a clerk in the Treasury,

The heads of the several Bureaus in the Treasury Department were to-day furnished, in accordance with section 7 of the Tenure-of-Office act, with an official list of the nominations which were made to the Senate and rejected by that body at the last session of Congress, together with those nomination which were neither confirmed or rejected. On the former list there are:

Naval Officer	State of Indiana. Attorner General, U. S. Commissioners of Int. Revenue. Ass't Secretaries of the Treasury. Secretary of Wyoning Territory. Second Auditor of the Treasury. Commissioner of Paienta. Justices of the Peace. Member of Levy Court. Register of Deeds. definitely acted on ther
are:	
	AFFECTIVE PRODUCTION AND ADDRESS.
Postmaders15	Minister Plenipotentiary
Assessors of Internal Revenue 8. Collectors of Internal Revenue 5	to the Africa America
Collectors of Internal Revenue 5	

are:	** *** ***
Assessors of Internal Rev Collectors of Internal Rev Justices of the Feace, Was Collectors of Customs. Territorial nominations. Public Issaid. United States Marshals. United States Marchals.	une. 8 Consultant Plenipotentiary. une. 8 Consultant Statement S Indian Affairs Agents, &c. hiugten 7 Surveyors of Customs. S Naval Officer. 6 Commissioner of Int. Revenue. 6 Pension Agent 3 Commissioner of War Expenses. 3 State of Indians.
Ministers, Ecaldent	oliticians of Pennsylvania, chie

work with Executive patronage in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. The Acting Civil Engineer, Mr. F. C. Prindle, a gentleman not identified with either party, has persistently refused to degrade his office to partisan purposes; but Secretary Welles has at last yielded to the clamor of these pure-minded patriots, and removed Mr. Prindle from an office he has well tilled. This is probably but the beginning of a truly Democratic work. A successor is to be appointed who will do good service to the Democracy in return for official bread and butter. A notification has been issued to Conservative de-

partment clerks here by the Democratic Executive Committee, to the effect that they will each be expected to contribute their mite to the Seymour and Blair election funds. " A record of all contributions received and the names of contributors is kept for reference at any time, now or hereafter," the call It is estimated that the forthcoming Public Debt

statement will show an increase of several millionsprobably five or six millions. The disbursements during August on account of the War Department expenses have been very heavy, which, taken with the Alaska payment and disbursements on account of the public debt and other accounts, will swell the total.

The examination of Mrs. Schueman, charged with omplicity in the Treasury robbery of \$12,000, was losed to-day. Decision reserved. Attorney-General Evarts decides that O'Neil is the

egal District Attorney of Philadelphia, and as such s to be recognized by the Federal officers. The President has accepted an invitation to attend the German Schutzenfest now being held in this city.

The Hon. G. A. Halsey of New-Jersey is in town attending to the interests of some of his constituents. Mayor Bowen leaves here to-morrow, for New-

York.

Secretary Seward sends to the Treasury Department a note from Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, in response to a request from the State Department, giving information relative to the formalities required of merchant vessels from American ports to those of the Ottoman Empire. The communication incloses a letter from the Consul-General of the Sublime Porte at New-York, designating the following charges, namely: For viseing bills of health, 15 piasters: for clearance, 25 piasters.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Nelson H. Davis have been placed subject to the orders of Gen. Sherman, for assignment to duty as Assistant Inspector Generals in the Department of

as Assistant Inspector Generals in the Department of Missouri. issouri. The Director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes

the following information relative to the immigra-tion to the United States during the fiscal year ended

352,597; actual immigrants, 311,996. Fiscal year 1868; Number arrived, 323,749; actual immigrants, 273,637. The report of the Pension Office makes the follow-

ing showing: The whole number of claims received during the month The whole number of claims received during the month of August, 1868, original, and increase of widows, &c., was 1.164; of invalids, 534; total, 1,658. Number of claims admitted, 1,639; original and increase of widows and invalids; 671; total, 2,507. Numberfof claims rejected, original and increase, of widows, &c., 183; of invalids, 183; total, 366. Number of cases disposed of during the month, widows, &c., 1819; of invalids, 854; total, 2,673. Returns on review, widows and invalids, 339. Letters written, 5,013. Circulars sent, 12,564. Claims awaiting evidence from Departments, 1,705; claims awaiting evidence from claimants, 50,338; claims on desks, original and increase, of widows, &c., 35,832 of invalids, 20,315; total, 56,147.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The President has issued his proclamation announcing the ratification of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua. There is to be a reciprocal freedom of commerce, but, by this, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood. Among other provisions, the Republic of Nicaragua grants to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the territory of that Republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist, or be constructed, under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner, and upon equal terms, by both Republics and their respective citizens: the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its rights of sovereignty over the same. The United States agree to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and mnocent use of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection, and the Republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes to establish one free port at each extremity of one of the aforesaid routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At these ports no tunnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the Government of Nicaragua on the vessels of the United States, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of the United States, or upon the vessels or effects of any other country, intended bona file for transit across the said routes of communication, and not for consumption within the Republic of Nicaragua. The United States shall also be at liberty, on giving notice to the Government or authorities of Nicaragua, to carry troops and munitions of war in their own vessels, or otherwise, to either of said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them without obstruction by said Government or authorities, and without any charge or toils whatever for their transportation on either of said free ports, and shall be entitled to their can nations friendly to Nicaragua, and no higher or other charges or toils shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of persons and property of citizens or subjects of the United States or of any other country across the said routes of communication, than are, or may be imposed on the persons and property of citizens or subjects of the United States or of nother country across the said rou artificial, by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist, or be constructed, under the authority of tract with any individuals or companies to transport the mails of the United States along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the Isthmus, in its discretion, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said republic, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the Government of Nicaragua; but this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or freight; and it is further agreed and understood that in any grants or contracts which may hereafter be made or entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, having reference to the inter-oceanic routes above referred to, or either of them, the rights and privileges granted by this treaty to the Government and citizens of the United States shall be fully protected and reserved; and if any such grants or contracts now exist of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of the United States, stipulated in this treaty, shall be held inoperative and void until the holders of such grants and contracts shall recognize the concessions made in this treaty to the Government and citizens of the United States, with respect to such inter-oceanic routes, or either of them, and shall agree to observe and be governed by these concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grants or contracts, after which recognizion and agreement said guarantee and protection shall be in ful force, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of the said contracts.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON. Washington, Sept. 1 .- Rear-Admiral Farragut reports to the Navy Department, in a letter dated off Syria, Aug. 4, the following report of the distribution of vessels belonging to the European squadron:

vessels belonging to the European squadron:

The flag-ship Franklin off Syria, on her way to Smynia;
the Canandaigua on a cruise to various ports on the Irish
coast; the Thonderoga on a cruise to ports on the coast
of France; the Swatara on a cruise. When hast heard
from she was at Cherbourg, where her Captain had been
authorized to dock his vessel for repairs to the rudder;
the Frolic off Syria, on the way to Constantinople. The
Guard was on her way to the United States, having lef
Civita Vecchia about the middle of July.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON. Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, commanding the Asiatio ron, informs the Navy Department from the flag ship Piscatagua at Yokohama, July 24, of the celebration of the Fourth at that port on all the United States shipe, with all the foreign ships of war in the harbor particl-pating. The Japanese authorities on shore also joined in the celebration, and fired a salute from their fort in Kana-

paring. The Sapanese authorites on stock associated particle the celebration, and fired a salute from their fort in Kanagawa, hoisting the American flag in place of the Japanese flag during the salute. Another communication from Rear-Admiral Rowan, dated Yokohama July 1, makes the following report of the distribution of vessels belonging to the Asiatic aquadron:

The Procataqua left Hong-Kong June 8 for Northern China and Japan, arriving at Yokohama on June 24. The store and hospital ship Idaho is stationed at Nagasaki. The Shenandoah was under orders to proceed to Yokohama. The Oneida was still stationed in the Irland Sea of Japan, with headquarters at Hioga and Osaka. The Iroquois was still at Yokohama. The Monocacy had left Yokohama, and was stationed at Shanghai, having relieved the Shenandoah. The Ashuelot left Nagasaki on the 17th of June, and was ordered to Tren-tem for the protection of American interests in that place. The Aroostook is still cruising on her station, which comprises the ports of Amoy and Foochaw, the intermediate coast, and the Island of Formosa. The Unadiila is still engaged in duties at Bankok Sham, upon completing which she will return to Hong Kouk. The Mannee returned with the Commander-in-Chief from Canton to

diate coast, and the Island of Formosa. The Unaddia is still engaged in duties at Bankok Siam, upon completing which she will return to Hong Konk. The Maumee returned with the Commander-in-Chief from Canton to Hong Kong on the 5th of June. On the 10th of that month she left Hong Kong to cooperate with one of the English gun boats in scarching for a fleet of piratical vessels in the vicinity. She is ordered to leave for Yokohama on the 20th of June. The Onward was at Yokohama under orders to proceed to San Francisco as soon as the surplus volunteers within reach could be collected and put on board; and also a few invalid scames.

The Department has also dispatches from Lieut. Compander Cushing, commanding the United States ship Maumee, dated Yokohama, Japan, July 12, announcing that he had found at Hol-how 10 Europeans, comprising the crew of the Bremen bark Leenona, which had been captured by pirates two weeks before within sight of the east coast of Hal-how. The Leemona had 10 able-bodied white men and a number of Chinese passengers. She was armed with two cannon and a number of breechloading rifles, revolvers, &c., and yet was captured after a short chase by a junk carrying but two guns and a crew of 20 chinamen. The Europeans did not defend themselves by a single shot but surrendered in the most cowardive manner, and were actually set to work breaking out the cargo for transfer to the junk. Lieut. Commander Cushing thinks such a case an encouragement to piracy, and does not doubt it will lead to its increase. After taking ail they desired, the pirates sent the captain of the bark and his men into the coal-locker forward, and closing the hatch, put on the sheet anchor and chain, after which they scuttled the ship, stove the boats, and sailed away, intending that all hands should go down with the sinking ship. The captain and his crew managed to break out and get ashore, leaving the Chinese passengers to their fate. The whole history of this case, says Commander Cushing, if one of disgraceful cowardice, and he

THE GREAT FIRE AT SARATOGA-LOSS \$50,600.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—A fire broke out in the Exchange Hotel stables, on Spring-st, at 10 o'clock last night, and destroyed the Exchange Hotel, three dwellings on Putnam-st, and the barns adjoining the hotel; also two barns near the office of Drs. Alien and Babcock, on Spring-st, the roof and interior of a wing of the brick building of A. Cox & Sons, and a frame building in the rear of the New-York Hotel. The total loss is estimated at \$40,500, as follows:—John Darrows, Exchange Hotel, \$15,000; C. H. Bander, a tenant, \$6,000; A. Cox & Sons, \$10,000; E. E. Brown, New-York Hotel, \$4,000; B. Founday, dwelling, \$1,500; M. O. Bourke, \$1,000; Alien & Babcock, \$2,000; other losses, mostly by the removal of goods, \$2,000; The insurance is light, excepting that on the Exchange Hotel. The alarm was given at the time when a large audience was enjoying the performance at the Leland Opera House, of Fra Diavolo. Much excitement prevailed, but no lives were lost, nor were any persons injured. THE GREAT FIRE AT SARATOGA-LOSS \$50,600.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY AT THE WALTHAM

WATCH FACTORY. Boston, Mass., Sept. 1 .- Mr. Burlingame, the two Tajens, and three of the students, and a number of invited guests, visited Waltham in a special train, to-day, for the purpose of examining the works of the American for the purpose of examining the works of the American Watch Company. The Chinese were particularly interested in the delicacy of the work performed, and Chin Tajen, with his associate, studied the entire process of watch-making, from the crude metals to the complete time-keeper. Chih Tajen said these works were more astonishing than anything he had seen. After examining the works, the party were invited to an elegant collation spread out in one of the rooms of the factory. They then drove off for the residence of Gen. Banks. After passing a short time here they returned to the train, and were again in Boston at 5 o'clock.

ROWING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

leaving the actual immigrants 273,657. These immigration returns compared with those of 1866 and 1867 show a heavy falling off during the fiscal year just closed. Fiscal year 1866: Total number arrived, 373,220; actual immigrants, 330,705. Fiscal year 1867: Total number arrived, Club of Yonkers, badly. Time: 26 minutes and 2 seconds,